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SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1918.

Rumblings at Home.

Germany's diplomacy, long since discredited in the eyes of the world, is now beginning to feel a wave of criticism at home. The crudeness of the workings of Von Bernstorff and his hirelings have long since been disclosed to those of the allied countries, but it is reasonable to suppose that the real story of the failure of German propagandists here has been kept from the subjects of the cen-

However, recent writings concerning the Teutonic diplomats are almost certain to be read in Germany. The well known liberal Frankfurter Zeitung recently said:

"When foreign countries see several persons with influence upon that state pursuing in this countries policies quite at variance; when they see that the intention of one side is openly opposed by the other; when every declaration of those governing is immediately half recalled by a subsequent statement and a jangling dispute rages in the newspapers regarding the interpretation of it, then the world must assuredly come to the conclusion that the German political system is false. That, we believe is the main reason why we do not secure peace. Our declarations receive no credit. There is only one means of reforming our foreign policy. It consists in reforming our internal policy."

The diary of Dr. Muhlon, formerly director of the Krupp works, the publication of which is made striking by its startling revelations, also contains some interesting statements on the same subject. We quote from an article by Dr. Muhlon in Die Friedenswarte:

"On Germany lies the greatest blame, not only for the starting of this war, but also for the way it is conducted. There can be no two opinions about that, and only by admitting her guilt can Germany again bring order into the present chaos which threatens to lead her to destruction."

Dr. Muhlon believes that this can only be brought about by a general awakening of the nation and that real action may be expected when Germany is intrusted to new leaders.

However, to be effective the awakening must come with sufficient force to the men in arms on the German side. A civilian upheaval no matter how general will fail unless it has the sterner backing of the soldiers who today are the German people. And the best way to awaken German soldiers is with bayonets and bullets. These speak a language that even a German understands.

"God Help Us!"

Falling back before the slow moving but ceaselessly advancing hosts of British, French, Americans, the German foe prays to God for help.

"God help us!" screams the frightened Baron von Ardenne, Hun general.

They stand deep in the blood of slaughtered babies, noncombatant men, women, nurses, wounded, and beg for God to help them!

They stand convicted of crimes unmentionable

and pray for God's help! They wallow in scenes of their horrible de

pravity and cruelty and plead with God for help! They bring to the world the most awful of all

wars and hope that God will help! They violate their most sacred pledges and call

They tear down altars and demolish churches

and expect God to help them! They kill clergymen, and violate the sisterhood

of the church-and pray to God for help!

They steal the graven images from cathedrals and cast them into cannon, yet pray to God for help!

They enslave a captive people and beg God's

They torture prisoners and innocent women and

children-but pray to God for help! And they are not repentant, yet pray for God's

They are not willing to end their riot of barbarian lawlessness but pray for God to help them!

The God we have come to know and worship is not the accomplice of the murderer, the robber, the ravisher, the Hun!

After the War.

The time has come for a complete overhauling of all railroad transportation charges. Rates should be put into effect based on scientific principles and worked out for the best social results, in the opinion of Interstate Commerce Commissioner C. C. Mc-

It is in connection with the problem of reconstruction after the war that Commissioner Mc-Chord is enosidering the matter. The returned soldier and the reorganization of industry have a close connection with the problems of railroad trans-

"Thoughtful and prudent men," said McChord, "are looking forward to a reorganization of in dustrial, social and economic conditions in this country and throughout the world when a treaty of peace has been signed that shall bring the war to an end.' The reabsorption into productive industry of 4,000,000 men or more drilled in the arts of war must in some way be accomplished. At the same time millions of employes in great munition plants and other industries, engaged chiefly in producing the necessities of war, will have to be diverted to the production of the things needed in times of peace.

"The transition from a war to a peace basis must not be left to chance. Comprehensive plans of reconstruction should be formulated at once."

The fact that the railroads are now in government hands, Commissioner McChord points out, does away with one of the chief causes of railron!

abuses, namely, competition. "The time has probably come," said Commis sioner McChord, "for the equalization of rates and for considering whether higher rates should for the future be permitted for shorter than for longer distances over the same line or route, the shorter

being included within the longer distance and whether combinations of rates and transit privileges that now unduly favor certain jobbing and junction points should be canceled and reasonable through rates established to all points.

"Transportation by boat on our rivers and coast lines should be encouraged to relieve rail carriers at congested cities and ports. Steps have already been taken under Federal control to divert traffic from congested North Atlantic ports to those of the South and on the Gulf of Mexico. Rates should be made and facilities provided so that each port of the United States, from Galveston, Tex., to Bangor, Me, shall receive its share of traffic under the nost economical transportation conditions. Relatively the same facilities should be furnished the factory that ships one carload a day as the one that ships ten or more carloads. The opportunity to do a manufacturing business at a profit should be afforded at any point in the country. The supply of raw material and the possible field of consumption will dictate the location."

What's to Come?

In the Southern Pacific Railroad shops at Sacramento plans are making for the permanent retention of hundreds of women machinists and helpers. Superintendent Williams says:

"Many of the women have proven themselvespeculiarly qualified for the finer type of mechanics. They make excellent coremakers, brass finishers and machinists."

What a change may be coming! If women permanently in railroad shops, why not in all shops and factories? In the shops and factories, ordinarily, there are thousands and thousands of jobs that women are physically and mentally able to fill, permanently. Grant that woman has the ability and will to do a thing, and all else depends upon the demand for her performance. War is taking the fittest of our men. How many of them are going to return and seek the "permanent" jobs held by women?

Is there to be a reversion? Great scholars assure us that there was a long, long period of human history, when the female of the species did hard work, while the male hunted and fished. Mother in overalls; father with rod and gun? Indeed, we may yet thank heaven for that adamantine trait in women that sets her strong against doing things she doesn't want to do.

The Party Is Wormy.

"We have gone farther along the road of govrnment control, restriction of wealth, opening of opportunity to the ordinary worker, than would have been possible in two generations of peace. Why, we have today about everything Socialists fought for, except the election of a party ticket," says a leading Socialist.

Yes, we've gone some distance along that road, and every step of it without the slightest aid from the Socialist party. That party has simply been too narrow and cramped for the thoughts and aspirations of a vast number of Americans. Any party that demands absolute loyalty to party or to party men will always have its limits in America. Any brand on a true American will not stay visible for long. There will always be noticeable exceptions to the election of Socialist party, tickets, even should the movement toward Socialism become more dominant.

If You Would See: Don't subject the eyes to prolonged reading or

close application against a bright light. The continued strain weakens the eyes. Don't try to read in a dim light; it results in

fatigue and later irritability. Don't try to rest yourself by reading when you

are tired. Your eyes are just as tired as you are. Don't rely entirely on moral suasion to correct a child's tendency to rub his nose against the book he is reading; first find out why he does it. Don't subject the eyes to contact with dust.

Dust carries germs. Don't try to remove foreign substances from

the eye with unwashed fingers.

Don't rub your eyelids with the hands because the former happen to smart.

Well regulated furnaces help win the war.

The country needs Senator Ford more than

Henry needs the toga. Congress finds less lobbying opposition in tax-

ng coffee than excess profits

The foe will write this year's campaign on the lost side of the Hun war ledger.

Look up the family tree of every war rumor coming your way, and if you spot a Hun bury it

A French military expert estimates that up to

date 1,600,000 Germans have been killed. Gott's will be done!

Ohio G. O. P. has gobbled up the Bull Moose platform, but will it be able to digest all that progressivism?

Edison, Ford and Hurley had a camping trip. Edison supplied the electric light equipment. Question-who furnished the transportation facilities Ford or Hurley?

The Shady Side. By EDMUND VANCE COOKE.

Hold my hand, O father mine, Down the shady side. There's a crinkle in your spine, But no whimper and no whine In your soul, nor yet in mine, As I guide your slow decline Down the shady side.

Take my arm, O mother mine, Down the shady side. Life for you has lost its wine, But your eyes are still a-shine With the spark of that divine Instinct no man may define, Only that it holds you mine Down the shady side.

When I start, O child of mine, Down the shady side,
I'll be wistful for the sign
That your heart still whispers
"Mine!"
Knowing which, I'll not repine

As I totter toward the line Down the shady side.

Which shall lead, O wife of mine, Down the shady side? Which shall kneel, as at a shrine, Where the other shall recline Giving neither sound nor sign? Well, what matters, wife of mine?
Still our heart-strings intertwine
As the tendrils of a vine.
Neither life nor death confine
Love, the like of yours and mine,
Oown the shady side,
(Copyright, 1918)

"SCHOOL DAYS" By DWIG 2 - an jist as he started for me with a long rusty butcher knife, I waited, calm, till he was purt near to me then I stept aside and





Not many thousand miles from hore in a State which is "drier" than a bone, so some say—they are making beer, the home brew, in considerable

amounts. They are making it good, too, and at a modest cost, and my, how they do enjoy it!

So far as we are apprised they are not getting drunk through drinking it, nor are they selling it or profiting

in any way, except personally, through its manufacture.

More and more people are learning the receipe—perhaps more and more of them will brew it as time goes on. There may be few if any outward indications that this is the case but. indications that this is the case, but inwardly there will be the knowledge that laws are being broken and that personal liberties have been interfered with by men whose duties have been more to perpetuate themselves in office or in pocketbook, than anything

it grows upon the people of the dry States of the nation, will be to dis-illusionize the people as to prohibi-tion and to drive them, after years of unfortunate experiences, to some sensible, safe method for the manu-

The experience, which will probably last for some time and which will doubtless bring ill results of one kind and another, could have been avoided merely by exercising discre-tion and tolerance at this time.

"prohibition family of legislation works one needs only to review the cigarette prohibition legislation of many of the States. There is not a State in which the statue is not being broken and that, too, outwardly and notoriously. And not only that but the Federal govnot only that but the Federal government is aiding all movements to send cigarettes to soldiers in France and to supply all those who are held in camps here. The growth of cigarette smoking has been stupendous in the nation—every part of it—in the past three years and it will continue to grow by leaves and bounds.

A "rip-roaring" Republican loycontinue to grow by leaps and bounds during the next three years and then some. And this it will do in the face

one of the States where a most stringent cigarette prohibition statute is in effect to amend the law so as to prevent smoking among youths or under 18 years of age but to permit

Did the forces of intolerance grant the right of the lawmakers to amend the right of the lawmakers to amend to make the necessary motion for the statute in this manner? They did not. They fought it to the limit and preserved on the statute books the present unenforceable, unworkable, intolerant law. And today it is being shattered in every town and hamlet of the State. The result is that youths under 18 years of age are enjoying the weeds along with are enjoying the weeds along with their elders—and not a single coun-ty attorney in the State would attorney in the State would ink of prosecuting law breakers

under this statute.

A pretty state of affairs and one which will cause some thinking and possibly some different action when the next legislature meets.

necessity of either using more wheat or else having both their

The situation demands attention and numerous farmers of the country are here now going over the matter with the Department of Agriculture and the Federal Trade Commission. What will be the outcome no one can predict now.

A further atimulation of production of corn and other farm prod-ucts does not seem possible in view of the curtailment of labor. A reof the curtailment of labor. A relexation of the wheat price-fixing
provision of the food control bill
does not appeal to some authorities
as a desirable solution. There is
only one solution possible and that
rests with Mr. Hoover. If he can
utilize every pound of grain there
is raised in the country and can
centinue to muster back of him the
people in their splendid campaigns
of saving and elimination of foods
perhaps we can stave off anything
that resembles a food catastrophe.
But the thing we want to call attention to is that we have a grave
duty ahead of us—cvary citizen must

A LINE O' CHEER EACH DAY O' THE YEAR. Hy John Kendrick Bangs. SUMMER PASSES.

Summer passes on tonight, Not to death as some do say, But upon a Southern flight There to spend the wintry day. There she'll rest a little space

Far from ice and chill, and snow, And she'll open up a place Where our friends the birds may go

In good time she'll come once mor With her gifts of golden hours. (Copyright, 1918.)

do his part. To see well loaded hotel and private tables must go. We must get down to a war basis. We think we've done so already bu we haven't. The time is ahead when we haven't. The time is ahead when we must do so. Don't let us be deceived in this any longer. We've got to fight on this aide of the water during the coming fall and winter and the battle line will be formed three times 'a day—once each meal. If we continue to live each meal. If we continue to like we have we'll hurt our cause than our optimistic readers ffice or in pocketbook, than anything more than our optimistic readers lise.

The net result of this condition, as will believe when they see this. But if we put our old habits eside and don our war garments at the table. don our war garments at the table, lost and he walked out.

three times a day, we'll help our cause as much as our optimistic peared. This time he bet eight dolreaders want it helped.

> out of the race, according to the His card lost once more, and he campaign campaign manager in Montana She will make an independent rac against the Republican nominee and present Senator Walsh—and thereby probably will make it pos-sible for Senator Walsh to win out For she will simply split the Republican vote two ways and counting negligible the independent vote which she may gain, will therefore make it impossible for Republican vote two therefore make it impossible for either herself or her Republican opponent in the late primaries to win the election. Miss Rankin's decision in this we hope, is not illusticision in this we hope, is not illusticated by the stranger who had better two, four and eight dollars the

A "rip-roaring" Republican loy-Birmingham, Ala., Congressional district who will make the race against Representative Huddleston. Now the Republicans are sitting back and sort of daring the Presi-dent to indorse him as against the Democrat. If the President does so they will say he could not avoid it and that the place didn't amount it and that the place dight amount to anything "anyway." But if he does not do so then the President will be charged with having failed to make the necessary motion for the district of malities.

PRESIDENT CONFERS.

Secretaries Baker and Lansing Again in Session.

Presiden Wilson yesterday walked to the State, War, and Navy Building to see both Secretary of State Lansing and Secretary of War Baker. He was Packers of the country are trying to buy cattle at the price of the hides in some parts of the corn belt where the corn crop has all but falled this year. The stockralsers face a crisis and so do the people who see ahead of them the necessity of either using more largers and secretary of War Baker. He was in conference with the two officials or more than an hour. The matters under discussion were not made public. This is the third time within the past ten days, in addition to cabinet metings, that the President has conferred with Secretary Baker in the atter's office.

OPHELIA'S SLATE.



NEW YORK DAY BY DAY

New York, Aug. 30.-Wilson Mizner is Broadway's reconteur extraordinary now that Irvin Shrewsbury Cobb is being suffocated with Chautauqua salutes on the kerosene circuit. Miz-ner has knocked about all corners of the globe, and done everything from playing polo to writing crook plays. He was in Alaska during the early days when the gambling fever was at its height, and the other night in a cushioned corner of a Flash Alley eatery he was spinning some colorful days of the great north.

One evening during the days when

Nome was dotted by only a few build-ings a stranger came into a faro house. He stood before the faro bank house. He stood before the fare bank and bet two dollars on a card, waited a few moments until it lost, and then walked out. The next night he came in again. This time he bet four dollars and

rooted for his bet with a supplication,
"Win for me, my wife and children
are ill!" In a few minutes his card wife and children are dead and have no money to bury them with

walked out.

The next night there was a wild scramble on the lower floor of the scramble on the lower floor of the gambling house. The lights were shot out and a man rode through the on horseback with a gun in either hand

before the faro bank. He bet hundred on the card and it won. reached from the saddle and pocketed the money. Then he took off his false mustache.

nights previous and lost.
Patrons of New York hotels, who
have dashed to the Metropolis and returned with the idea that Jessie James

A "rip-roaring" Republican loy-alist has been nominated in the Birmingham, Ala.. Congressional couple of giggles at the suggestion of district who will make the race against Representative Huddleston. is in charge of all the hostelries, will New York hotel is in reality an elecnosynary institution. And what is more, the hotel men are proving their contention with figures which are supposed not to prevaricate. The hotel keepers' committee, composed of L. M. Boomer, George Boldt, ir., Copeland Townsend William Muschenheim and others, in a statement, declare that big hotels run their dining-rooms only as a favor to the public. All the big dining rooms are losing money. Roast beef at 90 cents a portion or lamb chops at 70 cents each are a big loss, and so are almost all the other dishes.

They dragged in a life guard off one of the beaches the other day under the "work or-fight" order, but they had to wait until he could buy a suit of clothes before they took him to prison. For two months, living near the beach he had worn nothing but a the beach, he had worn nothing but a bathing sult, having pawned his other ciothes. The life guard around the New York beaches is a queer bird. His principal occupation seems to be the acquirement of a nut-brown skin. All acq lifement of a nut-brown skin. All day long he lounges about in the sun or struts about to show off his muscles and tan. Many of them become the same hue of the negro, but the darker they get the more they seem to think they have accomplished. Many of them spend the winter months in the spenditude of the second to the same of t capacity of professional hoofers at the dansants. Most of them dream of rescuing the banker's fair daughter and living happily ever afterward, but the average banker's daughter goes in bathing purely to display a striking costume and she rarely goes out where the water laps over her ankles.

MAJ. J. J. DICKINSON BACK FROM BORDER

Mai. John J. Dickinson, veteran newspaper man and fighter, has been assigned to Washington for general staff duty.

Maj. Dickinson is a well-known

Washington newspaper man, having written on several local papers. At one time he was news editor of the Washington Times, and later wrote for the Washington Post. For a number of years he was a staff writer on the New York American.
At the beginning of the Spanish war he enlisted with a volunteer regiment, and was sent almost 22 once into active service. After peace was declared he was retired

ADVERTISING AN ESSENTIAL

The War Industries Board Declares So While Asking Newspapers to Reduce Reading Matter.

The pulp and paper section of the War Industrics Board in order to prevent a famine in newsprint and also to conserve fuel on August 5 announced regulations in favor of restriction in reading matter published by the daily and Sunday issues of newspapers. Under these orders, Sunday editions will cut all reading matter from 150 to 200 columns by 20 per cent, and when the space used reaches over 300 columns the reduction must be 60 per cent, while the reduction in reading matter of the daily issues is to be 5 per cent on fifty columns, on additional space over fifty columns, and not over seventy columns, 15 per cent; on additional space over seventy and not over ninety columns, 20 per cent, and on additional space over seventy and not over ninety columns, 20 per cent, and on additional space over seventy and not over ninety columns, 30 per cent, and on additional space over seventy and not over ninety columns, 30 per cent, and on additional space over seventy and not over ninety columns, 30 per cent, and on additional space over seventy and not over ninety columns, 30 per cent, and on additional space over seventy and not over ninety columns, 30 per cent, and on additional space over seventy and not over ninety columns, 30 per cent, and on additional space over seventy and not over ninety columns, 30 per cent, and on additional space over seventy and not over ninety columns, 30 per cent, and on additional space over seventy and not over ninety columns, 30 per cent, and on additional space over seventy and not over ninety columns, 30 per cent, and on additional space over ninety columns. tional space over seventy and not over ninety columns, 30 per cent, and on additional space over ninety columns,

By exempting advertisements from this rule, the War Industries Board has actually classed advertising as an essential, thus recognizing advertising as necessary to an unrestricted progress of business in war times. Had advertising been restricted, business, which under all conditions depends on advertising, would have

Our newspapers are giving the public so much reading matter as to make retrenchment of it a necessity in these times when the conservation of supplies is imperative for the welfare of the country and the winning of the turmoil of the world of the war, while unrestricted adver-

additional space over ninety columns, so per cent.

Under the definition of "reading matter" all illustrations in week-day and Sunday newspapers, and also color features are included, with the exception of "paid advertisements."

This regulation was ordered to go into effect August 12 on the daily and September 1 on Sunday issues.

By exempting advertisements from the rule, the War Industries Board in order to enable the government to pay the interest on the bill.

ment to pay the interest on the bil-lions of liberty bonds and to provide for their gradual liquidation. The advertisers, who are wise to continue and increase their progress of business in war times. Had advertising been restricted, business, which under all conditions depends on advertising, would have been shot to pieces and stores and factories forced to close.

The world cannot get along without advertising, whose most important means the modern newspaper is. Neither the business man nor the consumer can spare it. To restrict advertising would be to close markets and to make the public the prey of price-sharks and profiteers.

Our newspapers are giving the public of the properties and increase their advertising time, will profit in several directions time, will profit in several directions the prices are high, and the best time to sell is when prices are high, and the and to make the profiteers.

Our newspapers are giving the public so much reading matter as to make retrenchment of it a necessity that times when the conservation the strength and with flying colors out to make the profiteers.

He effaces himself and destroys in the strength and destroys in the strength

Honoi' Rol

THE NIGHT LIST.

The following casualties are re ported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces: Killed in action..... 10

Killed in Action. Sergt. Frederick Harris, Barrytown,

PRIVATES.

Napoleon Ayotte, Three Rivers Burchard C. Bargy, Great Falls Oscar Johnson, Manistique, Mich. Raymond O. Machen, Oshkosh, Wis John Martin, East Liverpool, Ohlo. John H. Mitchell, Negaunee, Mich. Raymond L. Nichols, Madison, Wis.

Frank Troia, Detroit, Mich. Lynn M. West, Maxomanie, Wis. Died of Wounds. Lieut. John C. Lee, Chicago, Ill. SERGEANTS.

Elmer P. Childs, Cincinnati, Ohio Carl E. Gillen, Ottumwa, Iowa. Chas. T. Rooney, Circleville, Ohio. CORPORALS. J. Burke, Boston, Mass.

Albert S. Weeks, Palmer, Mass, Wagoner Cecil Webb, Columbia

Lee R. Simon, Barney, Iowa.

PRIVATES. Isam Allgood, Brookhaven, Miss. Elde Buzzard, Austin, Ind. George C. Danforth, Somerville

Mass. George W. Draeger, Marshall, Wis Charles Eissens, Fulton, Ill. Frank Severt Gestrine, Clarks

Louis Heacock, Dubuque, Iowa. James G. John, Epworth, N. Dak. Thomas E. Jolliff, Doddsville, Miss Emil L. Mullaert, Atkinson, I Carrol T. Rankin, Vermont, Ill. Clarence L. Reinig, Toledo, Iowa Berwin N. Schroeder, Milwauke

John C. Shoefelt, Yale, Mich. James K. Skelton, Hatfield, Mo. Joseph Tribadi, Lawrence, Mass. Edward William Walton, Brazil. William Whelan, New Fork, N. Y. Clarence Alton Wiles. Flora, Ind

Wounded Severely. LIEUTENANTS. Donald C. McMillan, Detroit, Mich. Herman Moyse, Baton Rouge, La. Harry F. Postal, Detroit, Mich. Thorsen, West Ashland,

Scrgt. George Harmon Dolloff, Stan-

CORPORALS Joseph Bedra, Alpena, Mich Oscar T. Briggs, Allegan, Mich, Lloyd F. Daniels, South Connells Ray C. Johns, Dickerson Run, Pa.
Arno William Mahnke, Sheboygan, Edmund Mauritz Nelson, Manistique

Harris Russell, Ann Arbor, Mich. Homer D. Swander, Kalamazoo Sammle C. Thomas, Two Buttes. Bugler William R. Trantschold, Philadelphia, Ps.

PRIVATES.

Anthony Agemak, New York, N. Y. Barney Axelrod, Chicago, III, Paul Herman Baicumas, Cleveland, Samuel Batty, Ceder Rapids, Neb. Samuel Batty, Ceder Rapids, Neb Carl T. Bell, Canton, Ill. Merrice E. Bill, Windsor, Conn, William A. Bourn, Merkel, Tex. George C. Bradbury, Muncle, Ill. John Burnham, Alpena, Mich. John Burnham, Alpena, Mich Emery Burnside, Hardman, Or Herman J. Core

Herman J. Carr, Dunbar, Pa.
Oscar Carson, Underhill, Wis,
Jesse Jerome Chapple, Green James E. Collins, Connellsville, Pa. Fred Connette, Detroit, Mich. Clifford F. Cox, Rockville, Ind. Claude Dodson, Okiahoma, Okla. Erick Erickson, Masfjordon, Via Bergin, Norway. William Faber, West Bend, Wis, Edward Fogelquist, Minneapolis,

Minn. Jack Gollinger, Munising, Mich Martin J. Harder, Sergeant B

with the rank of major.

About a year and a half ago he re-enilated for active service, and reland.

Harry Leon Semadia Territation of Mayo, Harry Leon Semadia Territ

Willis Wilson Hopkins, Junction

James P. McConnon, Highland Falls

N. Y Gordon McGee, Fayetteville, Tenn. Anthony Martinse, Fitchburg, Mass, Charles T. Miller, Anderson, Ind. Leland H. Miller, Atascadero, Cal. Ed. Minger, Indianapolis, Ind. Percy E. Morrell, Madison, Wis. Joseph Murphy, Milwaukee, Wis. Joseph Murphy, Milwaukee, Wis. Arthur O'Morrow, Melvin, Mich. Herbert O'Toole, Chicago, Ill. Frank L. Salsman, Monon, Ind. Otto Siemssen, Harian, Iowa. Charles W. Sisk, Piney Grove, Md. Petros Skerko, Chicago, Ill. Charles A. Snickers, Auburn, Mass Mike Struk, New York, N. Y. Albert Swanteik, Detroit, Mich Walter Isaac Taylor, Lapper, Mich Hugh R. Warner, Hannibal, Wis.

Charlie O. Wick, Plymouth, Wis. Eugene Deforest Wood, Fling Emil Seuske, Shawano, Wis.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined.) Sergt. William Gerald Fitzgerald Milton, Mass. CORPORALS. James Beneditti, Picona, Italy.

William F. Fenwick, Plymouth Patrick H. McAleavy, Newark Jere McCracken, Clayton, Del.

Francis Slavin, Holyoke, Mass. Bugler Meyer Feldman, Brooklyn Bugler Irvin D. Schwartz, Reads PRIVATES.

Peter W. Curcio, Petrizzi, Italy. Joseph Fahey, New York, N. Y. George C. Frankin, Hopkins, Mich Carmino Gravetto, Mount Vernon John Jensen, St. Paul, Nebr.

John Buzenske, Cleveland, Ohio,

Andrew McCabe, Fitchburg, Masa Bennie Mangino, Schenectady George B. May, Queen City, Mo. John Nicklosh, Trenton, N. J. William Phillips, Maysville, Ky. Clarence Russell Williams, Madi-

n Heights, Va. Missing in Action. Private Clifton Smith, Simmea-Prisoner.

Army and Navy News

Private Edward Williams, Ma-

Sanitary service unit 544, commanded by Lieut. Russell K. Dougherty, distinguished itself in the recent heavy fighting and ten of its members have received the war cross from the French divisional commands er. This makes 22 decorations to date among the Americans in the unit and two for the French members. The ten who received the cross area Harold J. McGoun, Charles H. Davis, Herbert L. King, David T. McDevitt, Hehrry J. Knowles, Earl W. Maloney, Josh N. Shaw, John O. Curry, Kar. B. Nichols and William B. O'Brien This is the second mention for Nich

ols and O'Brien. During the year the United Sy Army sanitary service attached the French army has had 1% individual mentions and a number of social mentioned as a whole, while section of the section of t the war cross, being the first sanitary unit to receive this honor from the French command.

The causalities in the service during the year amounted to 25 killed,

the year amounted to 25 killed, missing and 359 wounded or gassed. Besides performing its duties with the French armies the service has lent temporarily several sections to the American Army. Lieut. Col. C. J. Marshall, Mai. P. A. Fish end Maj. J. P. Turner, all of the veterinary corps of the army were authorized to attend the

annual meeting of the American veterinary medical association reterinary medical associat adelphia. There was a large and enthusiastic attendance at the con-vention.

An officer of the Medical Reserva Corps of the Army who is relieved from duty to take effect upon the expiration of leave of absence for a stated period from a date named in the order is entitled to pay in accordance with the order, no standing he did not receive of the grant of leave or thereon until a date subsequi the date fixed by the order a commencement of the leave